THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1886.

#### Is Mr. Cleveland Stronger with the Pcople than He Was in 1884?

It is very frequently averred that since gained in popularity with the people, and that in consequence his renomination and reelection in 1898 have become almost a cortainty. Perhaps it is so, and perhaps it isn't. The evidence on either side is not altogether conclusive.

1888, like that of 1884, will probably be de- nounced, however, with a distinctness which cided by the State of New York; and the question regarding Mr. CLEVELAND may accordingly be reduced to that State. Is he stronger in New York now than he was in 1884, or is he weaker?

In 1984, as every one remembers, after a very animated contest, when the chances seemed to be all against him. Mr. CLEVE-LAND was floally pulled through in this State by a piurality of one thousand in an aggregate vote of 1,167,000; and this plurality, as all intelligent politicians are aware, was due to an accident committed by the Rev. Mr. BUBCHARD.

A considerable part of the New York Denocracy were very earnestly opposed to Mr. CLEVELAND in 1884, as the above figures demonstrate. Has he done anything since then to reconcile these hostile Democrats, and to make friends of them instead of opponents?

The Democratic opposition to Mr. CLEVE-LAND in New York was mainly, though by no means exclusively, among citizens of Irish origin. There was the pinch of the difficulty in his case; and so far as these citizens are concerned, he has done nothing to win them back. In truth, they are more intensely opposed to him now than they were two years ago. This increased opposition is due to the absence in his words and ways of any evidence of sympathy with the cause of the Irish people. But more than this, he went out of his path to select for his Minister to England a gentleman who was known to be an antagonist and a contemner of the Irish cause. Had Mr. CLEVELAND appointed a different kind of man to that office. the result might have been different. But, as it is, where only a portion of our fellow citizens of Irish origin were against him, they are now almost all against him. So are all sympathizers with Ireland.

We presume that no impartial observer will regard the statement which we have recorded as exaggerated in the least.

#### The Prohibitionists Eclipsed.

In his speeches during the Maine campaign Mr. BLAINE gave a good deal of attention to the Prohibitionists. They helped beat him in 1884, and they started out a few months ago with apparently more vigor than ever. Mr. BLAINE evidently feared that their on position would be dangerous to the Republican party. The Prohibitionists themselves were filled with the idea that they had the Republican party where its wool was short. The election has for the present put it out of their power to cause the Republicans alarm. The display of Prohibition weakness in States where a showing of strength was expected will not be regarded by the enthusiasts of the party as a discouraging sign. Nothing can discourage them. To the Republicans, however, the birth a good-sized labor party is an event which takes away from them the fear of the Prohibitionists.

In New York, at least, which is again to be the battle ground of national politics, that part of the new labor party which comes from the Democracy is a great deal larger than the entire Prohibitionist vote in New York in 1884, and it doesn't appear that the Prohibitionists are likely to increase that vote in 1886. What will become of the labor party's vote in 1886 open iron railings about the platforms tends with any cerof course, be pred tainty; but it is certain that if most or much of the Democratic part of it is withheld from the Democratic candidate in 1888, it will much more than offset the prohibition Republican vote withheld from the Republican

In New Jersey and Connecticut, to go n further, the labor vote is likely to be thrown as in this State, and in any case the key of the situation nowhere remains in the hands of the Prohibitionists. On this account the Republicans must regret their various and more or less clumsy attempts to make friends with the prohibition element. It is the labor party which they will henceforth woo. Perhaps their suit will be successful and perhaps it will not but they are at least released from making love to prohibition.

Decidedly our friends the Prohibitionists are of less political importance than they have supposed, but that need not prevent them from hammering away at the same

### Lord Salisbury's Speech.

Following the practice of Prime Ministers, Lord Salisbury made on Tuesday, at the Lord Mayor's bauquet, some important declarations with regard to the British Government's intentions. It is, of course, his foreign policy that, for the moment, has most interest for his own countrymen, since upon it may depend the question of peace or war. At his reference to Egypt France is certain to take umbrage, but her resentment will needs be contined to words. From what the Premier said, on the other hand, about Bulgarla, the war party in Hungary will draw the encouraging inference that the moment Austria decides to act she can rely on England's cooperation.

There was a cooiness amounting almost to

Impertinence in Lord Salisbury's allusion to the recent peremptory demand by France that he should name a definite date for the evacuation of Egypt. That is just what England will not do. She still protests that the stay of her troops in the Nile valley will be of "limited duration," but it is now acknowledged more clearly than ever that the reassuring words are to be construed in a Pickwickian sense, seeing that England claims the exclusive right to fix the limits, and intends to take her time about it. The French Government is civilly but firmly informed that England does not couto it any right of remonstrance, since the limit of the occupation was to be "not a time limit, but a limit of work," and it is for England to decide when her task has been accomplished. Still less satisfactory to the French, who are hanker ing for a share of influence in Egypt, is the indication of the twofold objects which the British Government considers it a duty to attain. The British soldiers, it appears, are remaining in the Nile country, not alone to restore internal order and to rehabilitate the finances, but to shield the Khedive from "foreign interference." The term foreign interference is unpleasantly broad, for it may mean protestion, not only against Soudanese fanatics, but even against French interlopers. There is really not a crumb of comfort in Lord SALISBURY'S speech for those Paris newscapers that have been trying to gain something by reviving the old clamor against pertidious Albion.

The comments on the course pursued by Russia in Bulgaria are of grave significance. They amount to a declaration that there is good cause for war, but that England does not mean to embark in it alone. The conduct of Russia is reprobated in the strongest terms which a responsible Minister can permit himself to uso. It is held up to obloquy Mr. CLEVELAND became President he has as a defiant violation of the treaty of Berlin, on which, it is Lord SALISBURY's conviction, hangs the salvation of Europe. But the maintenance of that treaty is a matter of common interest to all the cosignatory powers, and England cannot be expected to put herself forward as an isolated guaranter It is plain, however, that the election of and enforcer of its provisions. It is anwe are told evoked applause, that England would be ready to act whenever a majority of the cosignatory powers recognized it to be their duty to enforce the treaty. Let us see precisely what this means. Official recognition of the kind demanded has come from Italy already. No one doubts that it will be forthcoming from the Porte whenever it is asked for. In this very speech Lord Salisbury affirms it on the part of England. It is only requisite, accordingly, for Austria to make a like acknowledgment of obligation, and to assert a like determination to discharge it, to complete a majority of four out of the seven powers that ratifled the treaty of Berlin. There would remain France and Russiawhich might form an offensive and defensive alliance, though this is not certain-and Germany, which might, for a time at least, endeavor to preserve a neutral attitude.

It depends now, therefore, on the Vienna Government whether a quadruple alliance of Austria, England, Italy, and Turkey shall be formed for the repelling of Russian interference with Bulgarian self-government. Lest some other deduction might be drawn from what he said about waiting for the decision of a majority, Lord Salisbury made his meaning unmistakable by affirming, in so many words, that "the Government's policy would be shaped in harmony with Austria's. He has thus given the advocates of a bold policy in Austro-Hungary the public pledge of a British Prime Minister that, if the Vienna Government can make up its mind to fight, it shall be backed by the financial, naval, and military resources of the United Kingdom. In giving such a pledge Lord Salisbury has not advanced a step beyond British public opinion, for the signs are that a demand for the fulfilment of the promise would be heartly welcomed by the people of Great Britain.

#### Advertisements on Public Property.

The Mayor of Brooklyn sent a modest litle veto message to the Common Council of that city on Monday which is worthy of attention and imitation, if need should arise in other municipalities.

The Board of Aldermen had passed a resolution authorizing a person to place a small sign on a gas lamp post in one of the public streets. Mayor Whitney refused to approve their act. "This lamp post," he says, "was erected on the street through assessments. I see no reason for granting permission to any individual to utilize it for his private business purposes. While the subject matter of this resolution is not important, I believe the principle involved is contrary to public policy."

The Mayor is quite right in thinking that it would create a bad precedent to grant the desired permission. If one man is allowed to advertise on the city lamp posts, why should not the same privilege be granted to all applicants? The truth is, the lamp posts were not erected for any such purpose, any more than were the elevated railroad stations in this city. When these stations were put up, the idea was that they should be so constructed as to interfere with the light and air as little as possible, and yet every sign, placard, or advertisement placed against the constitute an add tional ening the adjacent buildings more or less, and interfering needlessly with the free passage of the air.

These little invasions of public right, when disregarded, gradually establish a standing army of nulsances. We are glad to see signs of a disposition to resist them on the part of the Democratic Mayor of Brooklyn.

### Truth Instead of Fancy.

Some people outside of New York have queer notions of New York politics. Listen, for example, to our esteemed contemporary. the New Orleans Picayune, which Ignorantly worships the great Chinese Mumbo-Jumbo of competitive civil service examinations:

"Judge Packhan's nomination was a pronounced triumph of civil service reform principles, and was ac complished by the direc; influence and authority of the administration, which brought to the battle the power of 'the counties,' or country districts, and succeeded in whipping out the city gangs and in securing the nom-ination. It was universally believed that Tammany would knife the nominee, and his election was not hought possible; but, of course, it was impossible to stand on a bad nomination for so important an office as that of Judge of the highest court in the State, and it was altogether better to face defeat on a sound and ncorruptible man rather than to cater to the banded rogues by yielding to their demands for the spoils."

This is excellent good. In the first

place, we learn that it is a triumph of civil service reform principles for an Administration to enter into State politics and use its direct influence and authority to procure the nomination of a certain candidate. In the second place, we learn that "the counties" alone furnish the incorruptible Democrats of the country, who whip out the city gangs. In the third place we learn that everybody thought that Tammany was going to knife Judge PECKHAM, who was consequently doomed to defeat. This is all great, if not glorious news, wherefor we wish to thank our wise contemporary in the Crescent City, and to testify to our wonder at its peculiar and pro-

found knowledge of the politics of this town At the same time, it is not improper to add that in New York the fact is generally recognized that Tammany was all right, and that Judge Peckham, excellent candidate as he was, would have been defeated if a handsome cash assessment had not been paid into the treasury of the GEORGE party, by virtue of which payment he was adopted by that party and his tickets were run out of its boxes, so that a sufficient portion of the labor vote was finally cast in his favor. The Administration and civil service reform, so called,

#### had mighty little to do with it. Here is the Proper Rule.

The defence offered by Postmaster-General VILAS for making a political speech in Madison leaves the limits of pernicious activ ity as undefined as ever. It appears in an interview with a Washington correspondent of the World:

"There is a wide difference between addressing as andience at home in a single speech and abandoning th duties of an office for a long period of campaigning."

This doesn't make things any clearer than before. By Mr. VILAB's reasoning an officeholder might certainly make one speech, provided he made it at home, and yet Mr. CLEVELAND told Gov. Ross of New Mexico to keep out of the campaign entirely. For the satisfaction of the officeholders and an inter

ested public, let us find out where this line of pernicious activity lies. Here is a formula for official conduct in which it is laid down with unmistakable distinctness, and which contains every proper direction for the performance of public tasks:

"Do your duties. Then do what you like." There is no uncertainty contained in this injunction, no hateful interference with personal rights, no lack of imperativeness, and no humbug. It is plain and democratic. It ought to be embodied in Mr. CLEVELAND'S ext letter to officeholders.

One of the most experienced politicians in the country declared yesterday his conviction, and backed it with a small bet, that the result of the recent elections has been to lay out both CLEYELAND and BLAINE. The Republicans, he said, will never nominate BLAINE, nor the Demperats CLEVELAND, because the labor men would

raise the mischief with both of them.

We do not agree with the opinion of this veteran politician, but we print it all the same for whatever it may be worth. If the Republicans to not stick to BLAINE, who can possibly be their candidate? And if the Democrats bounce CLEVELAND, whose banner will they follow?

Senator Evants promises to live as long as is sentences are.—Raleigh News and Observer.

We hope Brother Evants will live for many years yet, but we are against cheering him along in any such way as this. His sentences are too long already, but they might stretch out to double their present length under such encouragement.

If Mr. HENRY GEORGE refuses to state the principles of his party except for pay, the Lapor party should pay him a fair salary, so that he can talk. Or they should get another leader.

That sentence of ninety words in Mr. CLEVELAND'S Harvard speech was almost worthy of Our Own Evauts in the matter of length. In another particular the New York Senator would have been proud of it. Nobody can tell exactly what it means.

Harper's Weekly cries aloud with joy at the removal of two officeholders, and cries for

"There are plenty of other instances of the deliberat violation of the Executive order in regard to interference in party action which deserve no less summary at-tention. But the President cannot act upon rumors and allegations in party newspapers."

He has something more to act on than rumors and allegations. There is no doubt about the "pernicious activity" of the Postmaster-General, WILLIAM F. VILAS, nor about that of United States Attorney MARK D. WILBER.

The great trouble about bouncing these two scalcitrant Democrats is that it would be too ridiculous.

The election of Mr. CLEVELAND was not a ver-dict for the Democratic party.—Harper's Workly. So! That is not the way the Democrate have looked at it, though.

#### RANDALL FOR PRESIDENT.

The South Comes Up to the Idea! From the Atlanta Constitution.

THE SUN suggests that in the hurly burly

of modern politics, in the various changing circumstances of time and of occasion, there is one idea that doesn't fade, namely, that a powerful Democratic national ticket would be: For President, Samuel Jackson Randall. This is very true. Mr. Randali is a man of ideas; he has a broad mind and a long head; he has a genius for politics; he has a large experience; he understands the people. Moreover, he is a Democrat, every inch of

When it was necessary he was for the South. tooth and toenail. He sat up with the Repub-lican majority and routed it. He is for the whole country. He is for the Democratic party, THE SUN is right. Samuel Jackson Randal would make a good President!

### President Cleveland at Harvard.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My Alma Mater, Harvard, has just had a grand celebration in honor of her 250th matal day. Although the orations of the undergraduates were involved and awkward in exgave us harmonious and sympathetic verse. But the Mr. Cleveland. There, before an immense throng of men of all ages, not unwilling to do him honor, ap-peared the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The natured, and Mr. Lowell had just greeted him in somewhat fulsome phrase. Did Mr. Cleveland respond with fitting modesty? No! In spite of all the surroundings, which should have been enough to wer him for the time at least from every sense of fancied wrong, this President, who has been treated by the pres of this country with unexampled forbestance, burs forth in a violent and coarse tirade against the news papers. Even his warm friends condemned the lack obresding and of taste displayed, and they could only say that the welcome given him by the students had cause Mr. Cleveland to lose his head. His own speech gave the nick contradiction to Mr. Lowell, who had just said

"He has left the helm of state to be with us here, and so long as it is intrusted to his hands we are sure that should the storm come he will say, with Senceca's plot. "Oh, Neptune, you may save me if you will, you may sunk me if you will, but whatever happens, I shall keep my rudder true."

Mr. Cleveland certainly on this occasion failed to keer A HARVAND GRADUATE

#### NEW YORK, Nov. 10. From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. Cleveland's ingenuous unfamiliarity with the details of Federal history in his own fine preserves his confidence in and increases his regard for human nature. One of the most beautiful qualities of the Pres Cent is his apparent impression that little happened before he want to Washington about which he need con-cers himself. The truth is that, jejune as this impression mema it is correct. It insures the people an Admir

outine.

The President's airing of his time-worn grievance ngainst the newspapers that unduly gossip co his affairs, was inopportune and out of place. It we the weak spot of an otherwise acceptable address; i ot it was quite childish. The press has done ver well by Mr. Claveland, and the people give him many compensations for the virtual loss of privacy which every President suffers and which it is philosophical no o cry about or inveigh against.

#### A Good Idea-Lieut.-Gav, Black for Minister to England.

From the Scranton Truth. If Minister Phelps should be recalled from England there is one Democrat in this State who could fill the position, not only with credit to the Administra ion of President Cleveland, but also to the credit of American manhood. We refer to Lieut-Gov. Chaup f. Black. So distinguished a Democrat as Henry Waterson declares that Phelps is a disgrace to the countr which he pretends to represent. President Clevelan should quietly invite him home, and ofter the position : a gunuine American like Channesy F. Black. Thi would be one of the most popular, as well as commend able, acts of the present Administration. Mr. Black i admirably equipped for the place, and he would fill it a becomes a representative American who thinks to much of his country and of his manhood to be a tonly

### The Hobinson Collection.

The opening picture sale of the season wil occur next week at Moore's Gallery, 700 Fifth ave-use. The collection includes nearly three hundred pic-tures and has been brought together by Mr. Thomas Robinson of Providence, R. L. It is of unusual interest to that it is composed almost exclusively of small examples in every degree of fluish, of a humber of very note: artists. There are sketches involving an hour o half an hour's work, and there are others that show as much elaboration as the artist gave to his most ambitious canvas. Of course, a majority might be described as trivial, but they have all a very lecided interest for people who are not fortune cuough to possess really great examples of first-class masters. There are thirty Corots, and the Daubiguya Michels, Rousseaus, Decamps, Millets, and other celeb rities are also numerous in a descending scale. The sal will occupy three evenings of next week

### What! What! Are the Times and Cluveland

From the New York Pimes. The Administration has given a good deal of 'patronage" to the political managers in the States of Indians, Virginia, Maryland, Wiscousin, and Illinois This has been done to a manner quite inconstatent with the principle of pubilo office as a public trust.

Nothing &like It.

EASTERN HELF FOR RANDAEL. ity Democrats from New England who will

Stand with him on the Torts. Boston, Nov. 10 .- With the exception of Morse and Collins of Boston, New England's entire delegation in the next Congress will stand by Samuel J. Randall, Republicans and Democrats sifks, on the tariff question. Yet the Democratic gain in New England has gone a good way toward preventing the Republicans from obtaining control in the next House. In the present Congress the New England States have but four Democratic members-Mitchell and Seymour from Connecticut and Collins and Lovering from Massachusetts. In the next Congress there will be eight Democrats, a gain of two from Massachusetts, one in Connecticut, and one in New Hampshire, with the possibility of a gain of one in Rhode Island.

Mitchell and Seymour are not returned from Connecticut, To the surprise and great dissatisfaction of their constituents, both of these Connecticut members followed Morrison, and were often cited as proofs that even in busy. manufacturing Connecticut a change had been taking place in the views of the people respecting the tariff. Mitchell's district just hums from one end to the other with manufacturing industries, blu and little, most of which have oun started since 1860, and every one of which has been able to live and flourish because of the tariff. Important cities like Meriden have sprung up with 20,000 people, almost every one f whom is dependent, directly or indirectly, of whom is dependent, directly or indirectly, upon the manufacturing enterprises that have made the little village of twenty-five years ago a busy, prosperous city. Then there is Waterbury, whose growth has been almost as phenomenal as that of some of the Western towns. There are not far from 30,000 people there now, which is a growth of more than 100 per cent, since 1865, when manufacturing was atimulated by the Morrit tariff bil; and the whole Naugatuck valley from Bridgeport to Winsted, fifty miles, is a variable hive of industry, where almost everything, from sewing machines and guns to clocks. flutes, and wafeles, is made. New Haven itself has grown from 37,000 in 1860 to some 80,000 now, and is one of the most important manufacturing centres in the United States. So far as is known only a few Yale theorists under Professor Sumner's lead, and one manufacturer of prominence. J. B. Sargent, favor such a tariff revision as Mr. Morrisos proposes. Mr. Sargent is a great manufacturer, but he is amply protected by patents, and frankly admits that he longs for free trade in raw material. That would enable him to buy cheaper, while through his patent he could still command bis market. Mr. Seymour's district, though partly acricultural, still has flourished under the tariff. Bridgeport has grown to a flourishing city of 40,000; Danbury has some 17,000 ceople; Norwalk and Stamford some 18,000 cach, though twenty years ago their population was some 50 per cent, less, Bridgeport then having not over 15,000.

Mr. Seymour was defeated for renomination upon the manufacturing enterprises that

Stamford some 15,000 each, though twenty years ago their population was some 50 per cent, less, Bridgeport then having not over 15,000.

Mr. Seymour was defeated for renomination admittedly because he misrepresented his district in following Morrison. Had he been renominated, he would have been defeated very badly. Mr. Mitchell was not a candidate for renomination, but it is believed that one great reason why he did not care to contest again was the fear that he would not be able to pull through. Yot he is personally a man of great popularity, while Mr. Seymour is very highly respected for ability and spotless integrity of character. The Connecticut Tariff Reform League early in the late canvass beatirred itself, and issued addresses, headed by the mighty name of David A. Wells, urging some action, even to independent nominations, which would show the strength of free trade sentiment in the State. Never was collapse so complete. The Leaguers buzzed a little while like an expiring locust, and then went out in sience. In Vance, French, and Granger, the Democrate who have been elected to Congress, Mr. Randail will find vigorous and able men, and it will be a pleasure to him to know that all of them are not only with him on the tariff, but are very warm admirers of his ability and record as a Democrat.

Mr. Morse of Boston is not a very radical tariff revision; but Gen. Collins, whose constituency is not specially concerned in the matter, has been rather a supporter of Carlisie and Morrison. But it is whispered that the General has seen a new light, and may not be so confidently reiled upon next session. Gen. Collins, however, is much more absorbed in his duties as member of the Judicary Committee than by financial guestions. The other Democrate who will zacously support him in this matter, It may not be a very great acquisition in point of numbers but it is more that resident in the more of the pudicary Committee than by financial guestions.

colitics up to his neck. He wants to ue Clerk of the sembly again. He is a model Clerk, and ought to win. Congressman Frank Hiscork is at the Fifth Avenu lotel in charge of his own boom for the United State senate. Hamilton Harris, who is a relative, will man oge his campaign. Hiscock atarts in with the represent tatives of Onondaga, Cortland, and Ousida and Senator Hendricks behind him, but it is like looking through the

wrong end of a telescope to look at his chances now, All the Japanese in town have paid their respects There are only twenty-four Japa in the city.

There could be no more startling reminder of the flight of time than to have seen James G. Slaine last week and now to see John Sherman at the same hotel, the Fifth Avenue. Both are white-haired, white-bearded men, though both were practically young men when they first became famous. John Sherman never looker better. Unlike Mr. Bisine, he frequently shows him self in the botel lobby. As he lounged about in front o the clerk's deak yesterday morning it was noticed the he stood a head taller than any other man in the place liss step was light and elastic and his mood was merry Milton Delano, the new member of Congress from the Twenty-sixth district, was in town yesterday. He looks a triffe like Al Daggett, and might be taken for dry goods man from the interior in town buying goods He halls from Mainsville, Madison county.

One of the chief reasons for changing the jigger care on the Brooklyn Cross-town line for what is known a the Buffalo car—similar to those run on Broadway—wa that buckets of counterfeit silver were annually worker off on the drivers. The company didn't seem to mind so long as the handlers of bogus coins confined the cheating to dimes and quarters, but latterly only cour terfelt sliver dollars were thought small enough to ban cozie the drivers with. In one night eighty-five of the dollars were taken by drivers on the line. The mean

part of the business was that the drivers were responsible for all silver received and the counterfetters knew i The very latest remark about the young man who has corralled everything from beer to champagne the nigh before and gets around in the morning marose and allent is that "he is talking through his hat." It is said that this is quite as expressive as anything he could say.

It would be interesting to know by just what illusion Wilson Barrett is made to look tail and giant like on the stage. On the street he is short and inclined to the stumpy build. He is certainly not over 5% feet in height, while on the stage he tooks like John L. Sullivan. The Rev. Dr. A. C. Kimber of Trinky's St. Augustine's Chapel in East Houston street admires the district mes-senger service of Philadelphia, and utilized it to good advantage a short time ago. Dr. Kimber left New York to find a Thomas Smith living in the Quaker City. The Doctor didn't know Smith's business and there were twenty-four Thomas Smiths in the directory. Twenty-four messenger boys left word at their homes that Doctor Kimber would like to see them at the Continental Hole in the evening. All the Thomas Smiths in the town wer on hand, and Dr. Kimber found his man.

Col. L. Victor Saughman, who ran for Congress in th Bixth Maryland district, is in town. He ran ahead o his ticket, but was defeated. He says that the Dem crats of Maryland were apathetic at the polls this fall and did not turn out. Col. Baughman is editor of the Frederick Gasette.

### Bewitt and Andrew.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In to day's Sun Mr. William S. Flagg says that if the Demcratic party is wise it will nominate for President in cratic party is wise it will nominate for Fresident in 1838 Henry George of New York and for Vice-President John Forrester Andrew of Massachusetts. I should like to suggest the name of Abram S. Hewlit of New York for President and John Forrester Andrew of Massachusetts for Thee-Fresident. With this ticket in the field in 1866 I think the Democratic party will sweep the country. H. G. Thomas. Borres, Nov. 9, 1886,

### Who Will Succeed Morrison?

From the Eichmond State. Should Mr. Carlisio be chosen Speaker. Mr. Mule of Texas, by reason of his present position on the Ways and Means Committee, will no doubt be its nex

Another Old Sun Reporter Elected to Office PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—Henry Mana has been elected a mambar of the Town Conneil of North Providence. He is also a Justice, authorized to uses wattants and take ball in this city and North Pravi-

SHAREHOLDER MILLER PROTESTS. He Finds Fault with the Present Management of the Third Avenue Ballroad.

The annual election of the Third Avenue Railroad Company was held yesterday afternoon. John L. Miller, a dentist, was Chairman of the stockholders' meeting. He owns 65 shares. Previous to the opening of the polls Vice-President Henry Hart created a little flutter by going in among the holders of shares he could get. Notwithstanding the fact that there has not been a dividend declared since February, 1886, and there is no one wise enough to say when a dividend will be declared. no one was willing to part with his stock. Henry Hart holds 6,000 of the company's 20,000 shares, and the men who own the rest of the shares are Mr. Hart's friends, with the excep-

shares, and the men who own the rest of the shares are Mr. Hart's friends, with the exception of two, Mr. Miller, Chairman of the stockholders' meeting, and Maltby G. Lane, who is on the list of directors. Mr. Lane was not at the meeting yesterday. Over 19,000 shares were voted yesterday. There was only one ticket. The directors elected are Henry Hart. William Remsen, Lewis Lyon, Robert George Remsen, Mattby G. Lane, William M. Pritchard, Samuel Hall, Srivanus S. Biker, Robert W. Taiter, Robert Williers, John E. Parsons, Edward Lauterbach, and Solomon Mebrbach. Chairman Miller made a few remarks derogatory to this ticket and the past management of the Third avenue road, picked up his high silk hat and silk umbrella, and wont away, not stopping to partake of the champagnel uncheon that was awaiting the stockholders. He met the reporters in the hall and thus unburdened himself.

"Henry Hartowns 6,000 shares of this company," he said, "yet he is in sole control. Whatever he says goes for law, He has his son-in-law, Lewis Lyon, in as President, and Lyon does whatever Hart says. The cars are in a flithy condition. My wife and myself rode in them one day recently. My wife was so indignant that she told one of the directors that the cars were an abomination, and that never sanin would she put foot into one of them. Any one who stops to study the situation will discover that the best class of our massengers cross over to the Fourth Avenue road. I have protested against this state of things, and am informed that it is too much to expect that the cars should be clean when the road is not making money. How it were cleaned is a mystery to me. The road needs better management."

President Lyon and the counsel of the road. Edward Lauterbach, and others of the direc-

ever will make money when the cars are never cleaned is a mystery to me. The road needs better management."

President Lyon and the counsel of the road. Edward Lauterbach, and others of the directors said to the reporters that Mr. Miller made a protest in the meeting, but as he was so very much in the minority, he went away in a huff.

It blink he is oncosed to the brave and consistent stand taken by the Third Avenue directors last spring in the strike. It has affected his pocket, as it has others of the stockholders. They do not complain, and I do not see why he should. Everything is glorious in the Third Avenue Company, notwithstanding the fact that they have not had a dividend in nine months. You must expect alltile grumbling now and then."

"I did not expect this kick," Vice-President Hart said. "I believe only Miller and Maltby G. Lane are kicking. Had I known of it we would not have put Lane on the Board of Directors."

At the meeting PresidentLyon read his re-

G. Lane are kicking. Had I known of it we would not have put Lane on the Board of Directors."

At the meeting PresidentiLyon read his report. In it were suggestions that the company should lese no time in substituting cable traction or electric motors for horses. He said the days for horse roads were fast departing in New York. The opening of the elevated roads coat them a greater number of passengers than the recent reduction in the rate of fare upon the same roads, which plainly showed that persons wanted to ride quickly, and did not mind the cost. He said that the stand taken by the Third Avenue Company in the strike last spring would redound tenfold to the henefit of the company, while now an apparent detriment. Superintendent Robertson said that, in changing from the summer to the winter time table, about fifty men had to be put on the extra list. The men were apparently satisfied.

#### COUNTING THE CITY FORE

Alderman Hynn Does the Quickest Rending

The Board of County Canvassers worked industriously resterday at the canvass of the returns of the late election. Alderman Ryan carried off the honors for quick reading by getting through the twenty-nine districts of the Fourth Assembly district in thirty-nine minutes. The next quickest was Alderman O'Neil, who mittee than by financial questions. The other Democrate from Massachusetts and New Hampshire stand in line with the Connecticut men, so that New England, instead of turning its back on Mr. Randall, will furnish six Democrate who will zealously support him in this matter. It may not be a very great acquisition in point of numbers, but it is one that represents and does not misrepresent New England sentiment.

\*\*PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.\*\*

Silas B. Dutcher looks so comfortable and placid that no one is surprised to hear him say he has almost entirely retired from politics. He will not have charge of the Morton canvass this winter. He is now Fresident of the Union Dime Savings Bank.

On the other hand, Charles A. Chickering, the handsome, round-faced, black-moustached man who was so basy at the Glissy House during the campaign, is in politics up to his neck. He wants to be Clerk of the As-

# MR. CLEVELAND IN GEORGIA.

A Strong Development of Democratic Peellag ATLANTA, Nov. 10.-The Henry County Weekly, ne of the leading Democratic organs of the Sta comes out this week with all its columns and dash rules turned, in mourning for the Democratic reverses of las-

Tuesday. It says in explanation: "The grand old Democratic party has been defeated by Mugwung Gieveland's mila-and-cider policy. Get your sackeloth and sahas ready, and let us so into pro-foundest mourning over the fully of a Fresident who has never had the good of his purty at heart. He has proven himself a man of great backbone and less sense than any of his predecessors."

### This expression, though a little extreme, points the current of Democratic thought in Georgia.

A Dental from Roswell P. Flower. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see in the columns of to-day's papers that I am charged with resigning from the office of Commissioner of Subways for an ulterior purpose, namely, to handle and make profit from the stock of companies affected by the lav inder which the Commission is organized, though I fail to remember anything is my past life which would jus-tify such a damaging supposition in regard to me. It is stated "on good authority," also, that before re-signing I had made arrangements by which my suc-

ecsor was to be my private secretary, so that there would be no miscarriage of the speculation in which am charged with engaging.

I desire to deny these reports as entirely without four dation, and assure the public and my friends through

dation, and assure the public and my friends through your columns that such dieas never necurred to me intit rend that I was carrying them out.

My only objects are the them out.

My only objects are the city and the errying out of the best the good of the city and the errying out of the will of the people as expressed by the laws retaining to the buria. Of the wire. My only reason for leaving the Commission is that I believe those objects are now insured and my services are no longer needed.

Although I am very much piessed with the appointment of Mr. Gibbens to succeed myself upon the Commission, and believe that m selecting him the flips made an excellent nomination on the best of grounds—those of fitness and ability—i did not suggest his name to the Governor or in any way attempt to Influence his choice. The appointment was as unsought for and as unex pected as my own.

While taking leave of the subject of the Commission and its work I desire to reliterate what has already been

and its work I desire to relitrate what has any neguliar many time explained.

The Commission bas never bound itself to any neguliar or especial system of conduits but, as its report will show, reserves to itself the right to suit its specifications to the requirements of particular lecalities and particular securized service.

The Commission has not left my thing undone to secure the best interests of the city after its term of office of the city after the term of office of the city after the term of office of the best interests of the city after the term of office of the city after the city after the city and the city after the c The Commission has not left in thing undoes to secure the best interests of the city after its term of office express but has provided particularly by a contract which cannot be avoided for every emergency, seen should the Legislature fail to extend the period of existence or provide for auccessors in the Commissioners.

Respectfully requesting that you will give this letter such publicity as you deem it deserves. I am yours truly.

However, I am yours truly.

### Will Cleveland Get 1tf

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your Washington correspondent's diagnosis of Mr. Cleve-land's politics is quite complete except in one particu-lar. That may be readily inferred, but it is no stated as it deserves to be. He has not even disguised the fact that he does not care a fig for Democratic principles, nor even for the party; but only for Grover Cieveland, If the problem were presented to him to-day or any day that his own renomination would be hazardous to his party, while another's might not be, he would unhesitatingly say, "I will take the nomination." Granted that almost any other self-seeker would do the same thing, the simple question follows, is he stronger than his party, and will the party agree that he is stronger than itself! No President has ever manipulated patro age, not to say measures, mure adroitly for his own pur-poses; but, after all, the party managers want success at the polis, and they will take careful heed in making their nominations and platforms. As OLD DEMOCRAT

#### A Contest for Caritale's Sent Would Not Ac feet his Candidacy for the Speakership.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.-Representative Wellborn of Texas, who is one of the ablest and most experi enced parliamentarians in the House, was asked by as anced parliamentarians in the House, was asked by an Associated Press reporter to day, what effect a contest over Mr. Carnisie's seat—should there be a contest—would have upon he candidacy for the Speakership of the Rouse. Mr. Wellberg repided: "Such a contest would furnish no reason whatever why Mr. Carlisies should not be Speaker of the House in the Fritisch Coherces. The half of therwise conducts to a result illicated and answer of the chouse for the based the influence of the contest of the contest of the contest of the choice of the choi

THE GREAT EXPRESS ROBBERY. Facts that Point to the Guilt of the Express

St. Louis, Nov. 10 .- Among the testimony presented to the Grand Jury which indicted David S. Fotheringham, the Adams Express messenger, whose car was robbed two weeks ago, was that of James Heffernan, a Wabash engineer, and of Thomas Dwyer, an employee of the express company and Fotheringham's helper. Heffernan testified:

I was in the Union depot ciling my engine. As I wa bout to start I noticed that the 'Friend train was acros the main track. Of course I could not move until the Frisco got out of the way. The express car was directly Prison get out of the way. The express on was directly opposite my cab window. The messenger and his helper were inside busy with their duties. It was nearly time for the Frison train to start, and Dwyer swing himself of the dar and word away. A minute or two later a man came along with a value in his hand and stopped directly under the electric light, and within a few less of my engineering answered Fotheringham's device of my engineering answered Fotheringham's device of my engineering answered fotheringham's device his as well forward over his face, and I could not make out his features very clearly. He used he which was the 'Prisco train, and I pointed to out to him. It was just unoying away, and he ran alongside of it until he reached the express car, the down of which was still standing open to very unusual thirst, livew his valies inside, eached up his hand, and was pulled up through the door into the car. He could not have juniped in without a sessioner, and especially with the frain in motion. I believe Potheringham helpsi him.

the train in motion. I believe Fotheringham helped him.

Thomas Dwyor's testimony corroborated the engineer's story, and it was upon these facts that the indictments were found.

Jim Cunmings, who, Fotheringham says, committed the robbery, is carrying on rather a voluminous correspondence. He first wrote so Frank James, the ex-bandit, then to the editor of a newspaper, and now to Fotheringham's mother, enclosing in the letter \$60, which, he ausgests, may be of use in clearing her son of the suspicion resting upon him. All of these letters are in the hands of the detectives.

#### THE RUSE OF A PERSIAN PRINCE. How he Convisied the Murderers of an

From the St. James's Gazette.

Englishman.

From the St. James's Garette.

On the side of the high-road to Shiraz, thirty miles before the oity is reached, going morth, stands a bare pole. This marks the place where a bare pole the stand found after his murder.

Sergeaut Collins was an inspector of the telegraph line, a man of great personal bravery. Accompanied by his wife, two servants, and two muleicers, he atarted on his inspection duty. Collins was hardly convaised in from a fever attack when he started, and he had no choice in travelling but to lie on a mattress flung on a loaded mule.

At early dawn one day a muleteer suddenly cried. "Sahib, they have blocked the road:" and, looking absed, the Sergeant saw some men in front who were covering nim with their guns. At the same moment these man ordered him to dismount. Now, the Sergeant was the best shot in Persia. "Be off!" he shouted, ifring his revolver twice. The robbers rushed in, firing as they came; and Collins was hit in two piaces, d-ath being instantaneous. After bearing the ilfeless body with their fron-headed sticks, the robbers bindfolded and carried off the wife and the two servants, detaining them in a deli till after midnight.

At the persistent instituation of the English Minister at Teleran, the Persian authorities arreated the three principal robbers. Another of them committed suicide to avoid explure: another had died from a gunshot wound, apparently inflicted by Collins. But the Persian authorities, though they had got the criminals in jail, seemed very loth to bring them to justice. But at length Mirza Hassan All Khan. C. S. I., our agent at Shiraz, succeeded in goading the Prince-Governor. H. R. H. Zil-es-Sultan, into trying the prisoners.

The processings were very curious. There was no doubt of the guilt of the men, but there were no witnesses of the morth the robber of the mon his back surported by men and

shall not really punish but reward you. Hast you killed the Feringhi there is, of course, no doubt; and so I must punish you nominally. What I propose to do is to cut off a joint of one finger of each of you. But what is that? Nothing. Your drosses of honor are ready, You will put them on and will be instantly liberated. And now, my children," says the smilling Prince, "tell me all about it. How did you manage it, ch?"

The astonished prisoners received this speech with a burst of joy. All shouting at once, they hastened to give the Prince full particulars.

The European fired twice from one pistol—may we be your sacrifice!—and then we all fired together, rushing in on him. He was but a European—may your shadow never be less! We trust in the elemency of your Royal Highnoss! May we be your sacrifice!"

The samile faeled from the face of the young Prince-Governor, his likeness to the Shah, his father, becoming very apparent as his countenance darkened into farceity. He had got at the truth; and, without more alo, nodded with appropriate signifeance to his chief of police, the Farrash-bashi, a burly biack-bearded man who stood behind the crimmais. The prisoners were removed; they were hurried into the public square, in which the place stands, and there their throats were cut. The bodies lay exposed till sunset, a terror to evil doers.

A real standie tablet in one of the Christian churches at Julia, subscribed for by the engineer officers and non-commissioned officers in Persu, commemorates the death of Collins.

# More Public School Pupils than Room,

Mrs. Margaret McKenna of 442 East Eighty sixth street, has a 7-year-old son whom she wants to send to a public school. Several months ago she took him to primary school 77, which its the nearest school to her residence, and of which Adelina G. Kelly is the principal. The applicants brought to the school at that time were greatly in excess of the accommodations that the were greatly in excess of the accommodations that the west greatly in excess of the accommodations that the Markemar's boy. Mrs. McKenna applied to Judge Bookstaver, in the tourt of Common Piezs, for a peremptory minidants to compet the principal of the action to receive her key as one of the pupils. In opposition to the api extant the pipils. In opposition to the api extant the pipils, and that the Board of Education had among other rules adopted one providing that "no class in the primary department shall contain more than 5 pupils, and that the class rooms shall contain 70 conic feet for each pupil." The full timelege allowed under these rules were then in the school, and, as done Hookstaver said yesterday in denying the motion, Mrs. McKenna's son Patrick could not have been admitted without a violation of these rules. chool to her residence, and of which Adeline G. Kelly

### Washington Irving's Bust.

The Park Commissioners received yesterday we reports regarding the bust of Washington Irving in Central Park, under consideration. One from Edward Central Park, under consideration. One from Edward H. Kendall, Fresident New York Chapter American Institute of Architects, declared the bust to be "quite successful in model and workmanship," besides being, in the opinion of a near relative, a comparatively good likeness, and "endated the work assortly of accentance," The other, from P. Huntimette, Presidents National Academy of Design, after declared, Presidents National Academy of Design, after declared, in the bust does forly represent Mr. Irving, as that the bust does forly represent Mr. Irving, as that the bust does forly represent Mr. Irving, as that the bust does forly represent Mr. Irving, as that the bust does forly represent the Irving and Irvin

## Shot Himself On his Wife's Grave.

Jesse H. Lord, who was for many years a writer for the Scientific American, and also had been connected with the Boston Journal of Commerce, the Hartford Post, and other New England papers, shot Hartford Post, and other New Empland papers, abot himself pasterday on the grave of him wife in the Old North Cametery at Hartford. He was about 50 years old, Munn A.C., proportedors of the Was about 50 years old, Munn A.C., proportedors of the North Was made to the Activities American, and yesterday that an article of Mr. Lord's was mailed to him at his home in Winchester, N. H. Artford was received on him at his home in Winchester, N. H. Artford was found formerly lived in Aposicy in the was a native for inserticut, and gerved in a Connecticut three-months reconstitution in the civil war. He was seen in Hartford on Tuesday, in the issueposed that he shot himself on that syening is supposed that he shot himself on that syening is a throughout the night in the centerty. There are two builet wounds in the right side of the head, just back of the ear. He was sive last evening, but his death was expected momentarily.

#### Mr. Chittenden will bee it Through. Lawyer Sterne Chittenden applied to Judge

Denotitie to remove the Commissioners of Assessment for not properly levying the tax on the Vanderbilt estate. The Judge referred bim to Mayor tirace, who referred him back to the course. He ascerdingly made his appli-cation to Judge Van Brunt yesterdar. The Judge said he had no authority to est and Mr. Chittenden is going to appeal to doy, Hill.

#### Jackue's Back Pay. Ex-Alderman Jachne's brother called at the

compireler's office yesteriay for \$30, Jackin's un-instead pay up to the time of his conviction. The Compa-sition Command.

KILLED HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN. Murderer Explaies his Crime at the

Hands of Jadge Lynch. LARNED, Kan., Nov. 10 .- Seven years ago Miss Lowber, living near Marena, fell desperately in love with Sam Purple, a man of bad reputation. Against the wishes of her friends they were married and settled down near Marena. They did not live bappily, and Purple's viciousness culminated on last Friday morning in the

murder of part of his family.

At the time of the murder his family consisted of himself, his wife, his wife's sister and four little children, the youngest of whom, was only three weeks old. On Friday morning his wife arose as usual, and prepared break fast. She then went to awaken her husband which greatly angered him. He sprang from the bed, and, selzing his revolver, shot his wife through the body, killing her instantly. The new-born babe was next killed. He then shot and killed another of his children. His sister in-law, Miss Lowber, was then fired at, the bal, passing through the arm and lodging in the shoulder. By this time he had emptied his revolver, and he proceeded to load his shotgun in order to complete the work.

By maiake he poured the powder into one barrel and the shot litto the other. Then he endeavored to blow off the head of another child, but as there was nothing except powder in the barrel the child's face was only severely burned by the explosion. He then took a blanket and wrapped it around the suffering child in the hope that he might suffocate it. The child will recover, though fearfully disfigured about the face.

The murderer then mounted a horse and started across the fields toward Marena, with the ayowed purpose of killing his wife's father and mother. Before he could accomplish this however, the wounded young lady had made bor way to the village and notified the inhabitants of what had happened and they had congregated for resistance. On seeing that his plan had been frustrated, Purple hastened to Jetmore and surrendered himself to the authorities. There he was claced in jail and aurrounded by a heavy guard.

Last night a mob of one hundred men went into the jail and demanded the prisoner. He was delivered to them with little ceremony. He was then taken back to the scene of his crims and hanged to a tree. Only one member of the family escaped serious injury, and that was the murderer's little boy, who had concaled himself under his bed when he heard his father coming. fast. She then went to awaken her husband

### FIGHTING ON A TUG.

### Capt. Parker Said to Have Cut Two of his Crew with a Carving Knife,

The Jersey City police authorities were notified yesterday of an encounter which cocurred on the tugboat Zouave at Sandy Hook early on Tuesday morning. The tug belongs in Jersey City, and its crew all live there. The crew consists of Joseph Parker, Captain: John Wallace, engineer; Robert Smith, assistant engineer: John O'Brien, fireman, and Sampson Kemp and Charles Sampson, deck hands. On Monday night the tug started from Jersey City for Long Branch. On board, besides the

City for Long Branch. On board, besides the crew, were four friends of Capt. Parker. The Captain and his friends, it is alleged, drank a great deal of liquor on the trip, and when the tug reached Sandy Hook moorings were made there. The Captain and his friends went on foot to Long Branch. They returned in a few hours, all, it is said, boisterously intexicated. The crew were all asleep. The Captain and his four friends dragged them one after the other from their bunks.

Engineer Wallace and Deckhand Sampson objected to such treatment, and attempted to infend themseives. Capt. Parker, it is alleged, armed with a carving knife, rushed at both these men. Wallace's face was slashed and Sampson had two teeth knocked out. The others of the crew, who had been attacked by Caut, Parker's friends, fied from the tug in their night clothes, and took refuge in the Long Branch steamboat St. John. The tug had not returned to Jersey City has night.

Bram Stoker, Henry Irving's manager, arrived from Philadelphia yesterday in great good humor, He met a lot of personal friends at the Brunswick Hotel. " It is nown certainty that Mr. Irving will play here next year," he said. "I have completed all the pre-liminaries of his engagement. Ever since I feed a

ilminaries of his engagement. Ever since I feed a negro porter on my arrival from England a fortnight ago I have had nothing but luck in all my basiness. This. I believe, is true to the American tradition in reference to the negro."

The English actor wild conduct his American tour exclusively to the production of "Paust," which Mr. Noker says Mt.00. Americans have sirredy seen at the London Lyceum. He will open his season at the Star Theatre in November, 1887, with a five weeks 'run of Willis's spectacle. The theatre will be altered to accommodate the calonate scenery of the play and the grand ballet. In the course of the play and the grand ballet. In the course of the play and the grand corest the seenic sky on a bromstick. This flight is so eleverly managed, it is said, that the appearance of the witch is impressive instead of comic. Miss Ellet Terry will see Marguerite and Mr. Irving Myphissical Control of the Witch is Impressive instead of comic. Miss Ellet Terry will see Marguerite and Mr. Irving Myphissical Control of the Witch is Impressive instant the trying syong will go to Philade. Bits on Dec. 12 to play we company will go to Philade. Bits on Dec. 12 to play we company will go to reach the made in the Chestant Street Operations to accommodate the spectacle. The company will play from the chestant Street Operations and the return to New York for another five weeks in Bission, and will return to New York for another five weeks beginning Feb. 20.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The report of the Department of Agriculture save the cotton returns of No-rember attest the rapid progress of picking, the unusual cleanness of fibre, and the shortness of the late crop on light uplands and districts most affected by drought The general average is two or three points lower than the result of October's returns.

The yield of corn, according to the revised returns of ricid, is twenty-two bushels per acre, making a product yield, is twenty-two business per acre, making a product upon the present adjustment of acreams of 1,500,000,600 busines. This accords well with recent returns of condition, and will not be materially changed in the final review of the work of the year.

The points preduct is nearly the same as last year, with higher yields in the Kast and lower in the West. The averaxe is eventy-three business per acre, giving a product of 105,000,000 business.

The buskwheat crop makes a yield of about three business per acre, promising a product exceeding 11,000,000 business.

bushels per acre, promising a product exceeding 11,000,-635 bushels.

The apparent production of tobacce is at a rate slightly exceeding an average of seventy pounds per acre, about 485,(73),000 pounds, which is equal to the average requirements of consumption and exportation.

The average rate of yield for the hay crop is close to one said two-tenths toms per acre, and the apparent product about 45,(53),000 tons.

South Carolina Farmer Vin Politics. COLUMBIA. Nov. 10.-The farmers of South aroling under the leadership of Capt. R. B. Tiliman, net in convention in this city yesterday and have continued in session to-day. The Convention has met for the purpose of "instructing the Legislature," which convenes in a few weeks, to pass such laws as the convenes in a few weeks, to pass such laws as the farmers may demand. There are 200 delegates in the temperature, representing twenty-six counties. Captainana, the originator of the investment, the originator of the investment of the farmers to such an extent that they believe that they are being cobols, and biance the State Administration for short crops. They complain that they believe that they are being without their rights, but propose to have them now. Resultions instructing the Legislature to place the management of the Department of Agriculture in their hands has been adopted. The result of this movement will very probabily be an independent party in 1888.

The Japanese Prince and Princess at the White Hoper,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Prince Komatsu, mole of the Mikado of Japan, with the Princess comatsu and the members of his suits, called as the Komaisu and the members of his suits, called at the White House to-day and paid their respects to the President. They were received in the Blue parior. The presentations were made by Secretary Bayard. There were asso present Mr. Kuki, the Japanese Minisert Capt. Taylor, U.S.A. and Surgeon Ruth, U.S.N. During the reception, which was informal in clustrater. Mrs. Cleveland entered the parior and the visitors were individually presented to ler.

The Japanese Prince and party left Washington this atternoon at a official for New York where they will lake the sissuar to-increase for Europe.

## North Carolina's Legistature.

RALEIGH. Nov. 10.-The Senate stands 27 MAIASIGH, NOV. 10.—The Senate stands 27 straight Democrats, 3 Independent Democrats, and 20 Republicans. The House, 34 straight Democrats, 1 Independent Democrats, 2 Independent Democrats, and 57 Republicans. No Labor candidates were elected. The Independent were all herestoffer Democrats, and claimed white running to be Democrats. It is understood that the Republicans pre-beneerats, it is understood that the Republicans pre-beneerate as a function of the House. The Democrats expect the adoptment of the Independents as before.

## The Appropriation Bills.

Washington, Nov. 10,-Mr. Randall, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, is ex-pected to arrive here on the 18th inst., to get things in readiness for the meeting of his committee on the TM
Among the members who are considerity expected are
linese composing the Sub-Committee on the Munity Civil
Appropriation bill, which presents it is said to be Mr.
Ramiall's purpose to have in readiness to be reported to
the liouse as the opening of the spession. The estimates
are now in the hands of the printer.

#### Are There Counterfett Bonds? Tnov. Nov. 10,-The Mayor to-day received a

A BOY, NOV. 10.—The Mayor to-day received a despatch from Webb & Co., brokers of Wall street, New York, saking about fifty unpaid coupon honds of the city of Frny, due in 1840. All bonds due that year, it was ascertained by the book in the Chamberian's office, had been paid, and the Mayor and Chamberian cannot account for those in the possession of Webb & Co. except on the theory that they are counterfeits. If that is the case other counterfeits may be in existence.

### The President's New Rule.

Washington, Nov. 10,-The President's rule not to receive visitors except upon purely official basi-ness and at the tre-weekly afternoon recepting goes in-to affect in marrow. He processed to devote his principal attention from now until Congress mests to the prepara-tion of his gauged message, and with not be soldered about appointments.